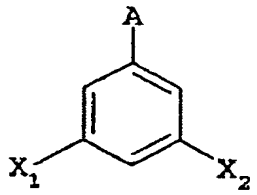
In the Claims:

Please amend Claims 1-15 of the application as follows:

Please delete without prejudice claims 1 to 15 and substitute therefore new claims 16 to 30 as follows :

--16. A method of preparing 1,3,5-triaminobenzene, comprising a step a) of amination of a compound of formula (I):



(I)

in which:

A represents a halogen atom or an NH2 group,

X1 and X2, which are identical or different, each represent a halogen atom,

said amination step being conducted in the presence of ammonia and a catalyst selected from the group consisting of copper salts, cupric and cuprous oxides and mixtures thereof, at a temperature ranging from 150°C to 250°C and at a pressure of greater than 35 bar.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein A represents a bromine atom, a chlorine atom or NH2 group, preferably a chlorine atom or NH2 group and more preferably a chlorine atom.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein X1 and X2 are identical and each represent a chlorine atom or a bromine atom, preferably a chlorine atom.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of copper halides and cupric and cuprous oxides, said catalyst preferably being copper iodide.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the aqueous ammonia possesses a concentration of 20% to 30%, preferably 28%.

21. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol,

c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),

d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate.

22. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol, wherein step b) of hydrolysis is conducted in the presence of hydrochloric acid at a concentration of 20% to 40%, preferably at a concentration of 37%,

c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),

d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate.

23. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol, wherein step b) of hydrolysis is conducted in the presence of sulfuric acid at a concentration of 10% V to 100% V, preferably from 50% V to 98% V,

c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),

d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate.

24. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol,

c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),

d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate,

e1) recrystallization of the phloroglucinol obtained in step c) or step d) from water containing active carbon, to give a high-purity phloroglucinol.

25. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol,

c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),

d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate,

e2) concentration of the hydrolysate obtained in step c) or of the phloroglucinol solution obtained in step d) until phloroglucinol precipitates,

f2) filtration of the precipitate obtained in step e2),

g2) recrystallization of the phloroglucinol obtained in step f2) from water containing active carbon,

h2) takeup of the recrystallized phloroglucinol obtained in step g2) in ethyl ether containing active carbon, to give a phloroglucinol solution,

i2) evaporation of the phloroglucinol solution obtained in step h2), to give a high-purity phloroglucinol.

26. A phloroglucinol comprising, in total, less than 0.5% by weight of impurities, preferably less than 0.2% by weight of impurities and more preferably still less than 0.1% by weight of impurities, based on the total weight of phloroglucinol.

27. A phloroglucinol comprising not more than 0.1%, preferably not more than 0.05% and more preferably not more than 0.01% by weight of 3,5 dichloroaniline, phloroglucide and resorcinol, based on the total weight of phloroglucinol.

28. A medicinal product comprising phloroglucinol according to claim 26.

29. A method for treating the disorders associated with muscular spasms or for treating pain in a mammal comprising the use of a medicinal product according to claim 28.

30. A method for preparing phloroglucinol wherein a 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained according to claim 16 is used.---